

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

Vol. 5 No. 3

October 1938

Silver Dollars of
North & South America

The Cabinet of the American
Numismatic Society

Historical Sidelights on
The Coinage of Nero

Numismatic Gems or Counterfeits
in the Coin Collector's Cabinet

United States
Commemorative Coins

PUBLISHED BY
WAYTE RAYMOND, Inc.

630 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

U. S. A.

Sales Information

Retail Orders: The coins advertised in the Coin Collector's Journal should be ordered direct from the publishers. Books, Albums, Coin Pages, the Easy Display System or Coin Cabinets may be ordered through your own coin dealer or direct from Wayte Raymond, Inc.

Wholesale Orders: Coin and Stamp dealers who are fully occupied with their business and who have a regular place of business open to the public, are entitled to the discounts we give on all our accessories. Dealers wishing to handle these accessories are invited to send for our application form and illustrated list. We do not sell any coins at wholesale.

PRICES

All prices are net unless otherwise stated. Carrying charges are extra.

TERMS

Net cash in advance except where collectors have an account with us. We prefer to receive stamps in payment of orders for a dollar or less. Any items found unsatisfactory may be returned within five days. Make all remittances by bank check, postal or express order payable to Wayte Raymond, Inc. Do not send coin or currency by unregistered mail.

WAYTE RAYMOND, Inc.

630 Fifth Avenue, New York

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY JOHN W. SCOTT IN 1875

Published Quarterly by WAYTE RAYMOND, INC., New York.

Copyright, 1938, by Wayte Raymond, Inc.

WAYTE RAYMOND, Editor

STUART MOSHER, Associate Editor

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year (\$2.00 Foreign)

All subscriptions begin with the issue current when subscription is received, provided we have copies on hand. If current issue is exhausted subscription will start with the next number. Back copies or single copies will be supplied, if possible.

Vol. 5, No. 3

New York, October, 1938

Whole No. 51

Numismatic Notes

Mr. Sydney P. Noe to Write on the Cabinet of the American Numismatic Society

Little do collectors in the United States realize the splendid facilities afforded them by the staff and cabinet of the American Numismatic Society. It is perhaps better known in other countries of the world, where the scholarly work of its staff is held in high esteem and its cabinet a constant source of reference. Those who have visited the Museum will appreciate the modesty of the Curator, Mr. Noe, when he compares the facilities it offers with other museums. For here is a modern museum. Exhibits are constantly changing. Unceasing care is taken by the staff to present knowledge in an attractive yet comprehensive manner. The library there offers its members every source of information they are likely to need and contains numismatic books that are often unobtainable elsewhere. The Society itself is an integral part of the cultural institutions of the world and one of which every American coin collector can be justly proud.

In coming issues of the JOURNAL, Mr. Noe will describe the remarkable collections that are housed in the Museum, and preserve for posterity the stories surrounding their formation.

A reader comments on the list of silver dollars of which the third install-

ment appears in this issue: "I consider this the most important and most interesting series that has appeared in the JOURNAL or in any other numismatic publication, for many years. You are to be congratulated and I hope you find it possible to publish similar illustrated lists on the dollar sized coins of other countries."

Editor's Note: Such articles are contemplated. Will other readers give us their opinions?

The most frequent question asked coin-collectors is "what makes a coin rare?" The correct answer is "supply and demand". But that seldom satisfies the owner of an old but worthless coin. Further explanation regarding style, state of preservation and desirability only adds to the disappointment and confusion. Can anyone suggest a simple, direct answer! One that will avoid further discussion and permit the collector to go his way in peace.

Mr. F. C. C. Boyd of New York City and Mr. J. G. Macallister of Philadelphia are jointly responsible for the donation of a 1933 \$10 gold piece to the National Collection in the Smithsonian Institute.

The New Jefferson Nickel

According to recent announcements from the Director of the United States Mint, the new Jefferson nickel will soon be put into circulation. It will be interesting to know how collectors receive this new coin. What they think of its artistic, monetary, commemorative or political significance. So we are inviting every reader to send in his comment. The ten most interesting comments will be published. These criticisms will be judged by the editors of the Standard Catalogue of United States Coins and Currency and the writer of the best criticism will be rewarded with a free copy of that catalogue. The second best critic will receive a year's subscription to the Coin Collector's Journal. Contribution should be confined to 150 words or less.

Collecting Trends

A survey of recent domestic and foreign coin sales would indicate definite trends in many series. Ancient coins of the archaic period have greatly advanced in value as have also ancient coins of historical importance. Ancient portrait coins are slowly increasing in cost but are still selling for much below their real value. The market for common gold coins is active, and rare gold coins find ready buyers. Dollar sized silver coins are in great demand, with those bearing portraits most popular. Swedish, Danish, English, Russian and South American dollars seem to be selling at good prices. Modern coins are in much demand, and the market for them seems to be well stabilized. United States commemoratives are finding some favor in foreign countries and if this interest increases the whole series will undergo drastic price changes. Fine grade United States coins are in demand with the minor series leading. There has been a flurry in the market for United States pattern coins. In

general the market is unsettled but shows a great improvement over that of a year ago. It is still a buyers' market.

The Twelfth Issue of Coin Topics

This popular magazine is received by thousands of collectors all over the world. It is sent without charge to those who are customers of the publishers. This recent issue contains many illustrations and describes items that have not been offered in its pages before. All collectors interested in ancient, medieval or foreign coins should send for a copy at once. A copy will be sent on receipt of 10 cents in stamps. This amount may be deducted by you from your first purchase of a dollar or more, on anything listed in this issue.

Warning to Collectors

There have been several instances of late, where collectors have paid large sums of money for spurious Chinese bronze coins. Only an expert can distinguish them from the genuine, and even the expert must be in a position to back up his judgment. Fake Chinese coins are not uncommon. While visiting the World's Fair in Chicago a few years ago, we found quantities of such fakes being offered for sale in the Chinese Village. They were being sold for about one-tenth the value of genuine pieces. Similar replicas of rare odd-shaped pieces were sold at the St. Louis Exposition of 1903. These latter pieces were not, at that time, sold as genuine coins, but later they were offered by unscrupulous persons as genuine pieces.

Continued on page 121

The Cabinet of the American Numismatic Society

(Introduction)

By SYDNEY P. NOE, Curator



View of part of the Exhibit Room of the American Numismatic Society.

AN entire museum given over to coins is occasion for surprise only to those who have never heard of the American Numismatic Society and its collections. The average New Yorker may know a little about one or two of his City's museums, but an enthusiastic visitor from the West is soon likely to exhaust his host's fund of knowledge regarding them. Twenty years ago Broadway and 156th Street, our Museum's location, was considered deplorably "uptown," and the absence of rapid transit made a visit much more time-consuming than it now is. With the shifting of the center from City Hall to Times Square and the spread of population northward, it now requires no longer to reach our doors

than it does to reach many other of the city's institutions.

A trip abroad makes one realize how exceptional the museum of the American Numismatic Society really is. In Paris, the material in our Museum is scattered in three widely separated parts of the city—in the **Bibliothèque Nationale**, **La Monnaie** and **Les Invalides**. In Athens a portion of a building is set aside for the Numismatic Museum, but it includes very little more than coins found in Greece. In many European cities it is difficult to gain access to coin cabinets because the value of their contents necessitates specially trained guardians and equipment, and it is simpler to lock them up. In consequence, our Museum's

attitude of welcoming an inquirer, of permitting the study of its coins and of providing a library to aid in such study is in contrast to what one finds abroad and gives the collectors of this country a very decided advantage over their brethren of the continent.

A query which the uninitiated are likely to make has a significance often lost even by the experienced collector. Why do coins have an importance which entitles them to a museum by themselves and the energy and devotion of students? Not why does a certain series or group attract, but why coins as such? The reason is a basic one, and like most fundamental questions is aided by definition. If one accepts that a coin is a piece of metal bearing an inscription or the badge of an authority responsible for its metal content or exchange-value, it will be seen that we have included almost everything in the form of coinage from its beginnings down to the present moment. Further reflection will show that for answering our question the vital part of the definition lies in the words 'responsible authority' for by this we have indicated the agency which has brought any particular coin into existence. The students of history find that the issuing of coinage is one of the first and strongest indications of a **de facto** government, and it will be obvious that the provision of a currency implies a condition without which no ruler would undertake the preparation of dies, the procuring of bullion and the expenses incident to a new series of coins. Not that these expectations are always borne out—the scantiness and the scarcity of the money of some short-lived principalities is testimony to this. But they nevertheless provide evidence that the prospect of continuance was at first strong enough to warrant the outlay, whatever the circumstances which brought about the downfall of the issuing authorities may have been. In a few instances, coins provide almost the only information we have regarding princes otherwise unknown to history.

Coins, whatever further significance they may have, are historical documents of the very highest order. Their contributions to history are greatest where other historical sources are weakest—for example in the beginnings and in the districts furthest removed from contact with civilization. An instance of the latter will occur in the coinage of California during the gold rush and before it became a territory. It is this possibility of adding to human knowledge that provides the attractiveness of coins to many serious students and justifies devoting a museum to them. Whether the field selected be that of the lumpy beginnings under the Greeks or the crude media of exchange in Central Africa of comparatively recent years, whether beauty of workmanship prove the attraction or the tracing of the evolution of type or symbol, the inexhaustibility of the subject provides an objective to which the numismatist is glad to devote all his spare time. His hope is the discovery of something not observed before, of bringing into relation facts not previously linked, of gathering together a completed, rounded, perfected series which in itself will show a progression which cannot be demonstrated in any better way.

Hardly any of these statements will prove novel to the experienced collector. Our Museum will be known to him and so will the fact that its library is at his disposal. He may think of the Museum's cabinet as the repository of the treasures of many of his predecessors whose names have gone into history and he will share their attitude in looking upon it as the one place where the results of their collecting receive the honor and respect which they deserve. The building which houses the possessions of the Society will be linked in his thought with the generosity of the individual who has been chiefly responsible for its erection, and whose desire to remain anonymous can be penetrated by those familiar with the growth of the Society. The cut of the building which accompanies will show what just cause for pride there is—more

space than is available might be used to tell of its very complete equipment to meet every demand that the student may make. But since it is impossible to exhibit at one time more than a representative portion of our possessions, we shall make the present purpose an outline of some of the more important elements of the collection in the metal cabinets of our vault, asking you to bear in mind that no epitome can be satisfactory, even though we earnestly attempt to keep it from being a mere list of our numismatic assets, and despite that we must admit in passing some of the weaknesses which time alone can eliminate. Nor can the gifts of all our benefactors be cited—of our many thousand pieces such a number are exceptional that their mere mention would become tiresome. Our aim must be the stimulation of further investigation rather than completeness.

One fundamental characteristic must be emphasized at the outset—even the largest sized coins are too small to lend themselves to decorative display, and, to a lesser degree, this is true of medals also. Even the briefest of labels is likely to overshadow in size the individual coin to which it refers. Marking the coins in any way with an accession or a catalogue number is unthinkable because of the possibility of their becoming mutilated by the ink or other medium used. As a record, photography is being given preference. When displayed, a single side can be shown, and often both have significance. These problems are faced by all collectors, and some have been helped by the method used by our Museum. Each coin is given an appropriate-sized cardboard box, at the base of which there is a small label. On this the pertinent facts are recorded—sufficient to place each coin in the group or class to which it belongs. On the back of the box, the necessary facts regarding its acquisition are recorded—when, whence, and under what circumstances—that is, purchase, gift, bequest or other source.

It will need no demonstration that for other reasons than size, it is the group or series with which our museum and most collectors work. The reasonableness of this is so apparent that most donors appreciate immediately that their gift is enhanced when it provides an addition to the series to which it belongs, and that it would lose some of its service-value if any other course were adopted. When a series or collection of outstanding merit is acquired, it is customarily exhibited as a whole for an appreciable time before taking a place among its peers longer in residence. Our collection is constantly aspiring toward a completeness which can never be fully achieved, but toward which each addition must and does contribute. The total number of coins now in our possession has been estimated at more than two hundred thousand.



"Confederate Half Dollar"

The group exhibition does not prohibit giving to any single outstanding piece the prominence it deserves. Perhaps the best illustration of this is one of the many exceptional gifts of the late J. Sanford Saltus, the Confederate half-dollar presented by him in 1918. Several articles regarding this issue are spread out in the case in which it is contained, along with an autograph letter of Jefferson Davis, to whom it is thought once to have belonged. This is one of the cases before which visitors linger longest.

Attention would properly turn first to the coinage of our own country.

(To be continued)

Historical Sidelights on the Coinage of Nero

NERO was born in the year 37 A.D. In 54 A.D. he became emperor. Fourteen years later he committed suicide. But in those fourteen years he carved an everlasting reputation for himself.

His coins, with some exceptions, are common. The three different styles of portraits they bear make it possible to divide them into three clearly marked periods. His youthful bust appears on the gold and silver coins struck under Claudius, 51-53 A.D. A slightly older bust, without crown or laurel wreath, is found on the gold and silver struck between 54 and 63 A.D. On all his coins struck between 63 and 68 A.D., will be found a portrait in finer style. His features are more mature and more developed about the chin and neck. While this latter portrait is of much interest because of its excellent artistic qualities, the reverse types of his coins afford the collector a splendid field for entertainment.

Herewith is a description of the more interesting types. The numbers refer to the accompanying illustrations.

No. 1. Youthful Portrait. A denarius struck by Claudius. Nero was adopted by Claudius in the year 50 A.D. On these coins the name Drusus appears, but after his accession to the Empire, the name was dropped and the title Imperator substituted.

No. 2. The Neronia. In the year 60 A.D. Nero inaugurated the Ludi Quinquennales under the name of "Neronia." These games were celebrated every fifth year, as their name denotes, in imitation of the Olympic games. The gaming table on the reverse of this third bronze, verifies the historical references to the play-boy inclinations of this peculiar emperor.

No. 3. The Annona. This coin refers to the free distribution of corn to the poorer citizens of Rome. It is the first of the Imperial series to commemorate the series. While the event was perhaps important at that time, it has lost much of its significance. But as an example of art this coin ranks high among Roman coins. The composition, though full of detail, is not overcrowded.

No. 4. The Congiarium. Probably struck to commemorate the second Congiary given to the people of Rome in the year 57 A.D. Congiary comes from the word congius, a measure of liquids, as modius was a measure of solids. Aside from the free wine, and oil given to the people, other gifts such as money, spices and corn were distributed. But this name remained the same. Later the word Congiarium was replaced with the more familiar "Liberalitas."

No. 5. The Arch of Nero. According to the historian Tacitus, an arch was erected on the Capitoline hill in 62 A.D. to commemorate the Roman victories over the Parthians. Nero's arch, as depicted on this coin is highly successful from an artistic viewpoint.

No. 6. The Temple of Janus. This is one of the few historical coins of Nero which can be unquestionably placed in its proper year of issue. The Parthian war came to an end at the close of 63 A.D., and the Temple of Janus was closed in 64 A.D. in token that peace reigned throughout the Empire. Several varieties of this coin exist. The door is shown on either side of the temple, though the difference is accounted for by the position of the spectator.



Nos. 7 and 8. Victory type. Issued during the years following 64 A.D. in reference to the two Parthian wars of Corbulo and probably to the wars in Britain. This type is found very frequently on Nero's coins.

No. 9. The Roma type. Inasmuch as a large number of these coins were struck during the two years following the great fire which destroyed two-thirds of the city, it is supposed that this type represents the reconstruction of Rome. The popular belief, as fresh in the minds of people today as it was in ancient times, is that Nero caused the conflagration and watched it as he played and sang an aria of his own composition. That he did is possible but highly improbable. According to Tacitus, one of the better historians of ancient times, Nero was at Antium when the fire began.

No. 10. The Port of Ostia. The credit of constructing a new basin to the harbor of Ostia belongs to Claudius, although the work was barely completed at the time of his death. While this coin may refer to the opening of the harbor in 54 A.D., the style suggests that it was issued some ten years later. Besides, Nero was hardly the type to commemorate the accomplishments of others on his coins. It is probable that this **Port. Ost.** coin refers to his own engineering schemes in connection with the port. His project was to cut a canal 125 miles in length and broad enough for two boats to sail abreast, from lake Avernus to Ostia, thereby opening up a navigable passage from the Bay of Naples to the Tiber and thence to Rome. This colossal undertaking was actually commenced in 64 A.D., although it was never completed.

The type is of much interest as it shows a view of the port of Ostia, at the top a pharos surmounted by a statue of Neptune, and below the reclining figure of the Tiber holding a rudder and dolphin. In the center are eleven ships.

No. 11. Nero as a Musician. Nero composed many of his own songs and was inordinately proud of his musical ability. This type, showing the emperor dressed in the robes of Apollo and singing to his own accompaniment on the lyre, is highly flattering to his ability, which was really of a low grade. It is true that he entered public competitions and on two occasions was awarded grand prizes. Contemporary critics stated, with much delicacy, that his verse lacked "unity of style and meaning". The judges must surely have had their tongues in their cheeks when they handed Nero the hometown decisions.

No. 12. The Decursio. Nero, in the early part of his reign was fond of athletic sports, and particularly of horse and chariot racing. At times he led the Ludi Trojani, said to have been instituted by Aeneas or Ascanius, to commemorate Anchises, the father of Aeneas. This coin may refer to either the games held in 60 or 65 A.D., but from the viewpoint of style it probably refers to the later date.

No. 13. The Adocutio. This type showing the emperor with attendant addressing three soldiers has been assigned to various occasions. But from its style it undoubtedly refers to Nero's journey to Greece in 66 A.D. It may either represent Nero's address to his soldiers before he left Rome, or his address to the pretorians in Corinth at the inauguration of his project of cutting a canal through the Isthmus.

Nos. 14 and 15. These two gold coins were struck in connection with Nero's visit to Greece. Their attribution is confirmed by an inscription still preserved which contains the Emperor's speech, and vote of thanks passed by the Greeks on the occasion. In the "vote of thanks" Nero is referred to as "Zeus, our Liberator," and an altar was dedicated with the inscription, "Unto Zeus, our Liberator, even Nero, for

Continued on page 121

Numismatic Gems or Counterfeits in the Coin Collector's Cabinet?

By PAUL S. SZEGO, Ph.D.

WHENEVER you prepare to throw an aesthetic and historical feast for the benefit of a visiting friend, whenever you open your coin cabinet with the combined attitude of an officiating priest and of an indulging opium smoker—you see an unmistakable question-mark appear on the brows of your crony, as if to say: "All this is very interesting, but I have a notion that a goodly number of your classical gems have been manufactured but recently. How will you ever convince me that they are not 'Made in Germany'?"

He will hardly believe you when you assure him of your ability to differentiate between genuine ancient coins and their attempted imitations. Yet he finds it perfectly normal if a jeweler or diamond-cutter knows genuine stones from paste diamonds. In fact, he himself would refuse a counterfeit half-dollar if he kept his eyes open when receiving change.

Such really is the case with collectors' coins as well. It will be enlightening to discuss a few pointers with reference to classical coins and their more or less clumsy imitations. The field of the ancients is the least known to the layman and even to the average collector, and whatever we learn about discerning the good from the bad there, holds good in even greater measure for comparatively later coinage.

First we have to differentiate between ancient falsifications and recent counterfeits. The first were committed by men who wished simply to unload coins of low value upon their contemporaries in order to gain the difference between fine silver and base metals. The latter are attempts of unscrupulous silver-smiths to mulct the present-day collectors who are willing to pay many times over the bullion-value for supposedly "rare" coins.

Filled or Plated Coins

The ancient fakes are called "filled coins", or *fourrées*, from the fact that the rogue who made them had first fashioned a cheap copper core, over which he cast a thin layer of silver. He then proceeded to stamp the "blank" and thus gained a seemingly good silver coin, which however, is just a thin coat of silver filled with base metal of hardly any value.

Many will be surprised to learn that these ancient forgeries were not the exclusive work of hunted criminals whose punishment, if caught, was certain death. There was another source of the steady trickle of filled coins in ancient times: the venerable State itself. Of course, not every state or city stooped to such practises. As a matter of fact, most of them jealously guarded the good reputation of their currency, and closely watched the coining magistrates, lest they should debase the quality of metal or issue coins of impaired weight.

There were, on the other hand, several communities which gained regular revenue from systematically mixing filled coins with good. The Grecian city of Sinope on the Asiatic shores of the Pontus Euxinos (Black Sea) was a prolific source of filled coins, as were the towns of Terina and Velia in Southern Italy.

Of course, just punishment followed swiftly on the footsteps of such laxity.

There is an easy method of discovering *fourrées*, for copper or bronze are of lighter weight than silver. Consequently, the large lump of base metal reduced the supposed weight of the coated coins. Those ancient traders and money changers who had no time or desire to bother weighing every suspicious silver-piece, took a sharp chisel and drove it with a swift ham-

mer-stroke into the edge of the coin. If the resulting gash revealed clean white metal throughout, the coin went into circulation, whereas coins which proved to be a copper-filled shell of silver were refused.

This lingering suspicion of the Greek and Asiatic traders accounts for the oft-appearing chisel cuts on classical coins. In spite of this precaution however, quite a few of these spurious coins that evaded detection circulated merrily among the ancients. These were gradually denuded, and reach the collector's coin market in a deplorable state. The once fine apparel wears away, and at places there appear ugly spots of green corrosion or red bronze, telltale marks of old crimes.

Few collectors like to buy these **fourrées**, although they are as old and nearly as genuine as their legitimate brethren. They are imposters nevertheless, and third rate art-objects.

Modern Counterfeits

Quite different is the case of imitations made in comparatively recent days for the purpose of mulcting the collector. These have no standing whatsoever, and should never reach the collector's cabinet if he knows how to recognize them.

The modern counterfeits are made in two different ways. One, the easier method to which the imitators usually resort, is to take a genuine coin, and press it first with one, then with the other side, into the silversmith's moulding sand. Then both hollow forms are put together, making a reversed, but fairly true picture of the genuine coin, and into the opening is poured molten silver or gold. When the counterfeit cools off, the two forms are taken apart, and the unscrupulous faker beholds his handiwork.

The features are there, but they are less distinct than on the original, onto which, centuries ago, a heavy blow had transferred a clean picture from a sharp steel die. Furthermore — when the

molten metal had gradually cooled, quite a few gas bubbles found their way out of the closed form. Where they left the surface of the spurious coin, minute holes remained, which permanently disfigure the unlucky piece, as pockmarks would an otherwise friendly visage.

And if this is not enough to warn off the collector, he should simply inspect the coin all along its edge. The original coin had been struck on a prepared blank, the edge of which was clean, and became further polished by circulation. The spurious twin, in contrast, has a telltale ridge in the center, all along the edge, where the two forms—the face and back impressions of the original coin—had been pressed together by the counterfeiter. A sharp, thin crust remains, which our good man tries to polish off. The eyesore disappears readily enough under the quick strokes of a file, but now there remain file-marks—as sure to give away the crime as the unwelcome ridge would have done. If the evil-doer would try to daub dark paint into the sore spots to create artificial "silver oxide" on his handiwork, it is enough to take soap and water, and perhaps an old toothbrush, to bring about a complete denouement of the spurious piece.

Of course, all this knowledge does not come to a collector without payment of heavy tuition fees in the school of hard knocks, but ultimately he will know, and take a devilish pride in singling out, counterfeit pieces in dingy second-hand shops. Legitimate coin dealers are safe to buy from, for they usually know the bad from the good, and will protect their reputation by watching their stocks for counterfeits.

Counterfeits by Experts

We reach now the most interesting lot of fake coins: those which are made by experts who use the same method of production that the ancient artisans did. Their products, consequently, would seem really dangerous, had not

Nature taken care that trees should not grow into heaven.

These "industrious swindlers"—in contrast to the above described "easygoing swindlers"—do not shirk the pains of engraving a regular set of dies, consisting of obverse and reverse, exactly as the ancient craftsmen had devised. Then, when the dies are cut, they carefully cast blank discs of good silver and transfer upon them the type with heavy blows of a mallet, which drive the die-punches into the silver flan. The result of this bootleg activity will be a nice "ancient" coin, genuine looking, and sharp in every detail.

Yet even these counterfeits can be singled out from among genuine antiques, and the clue is usually their style. The dies from which the genuine pieces had been struck were, with a few exceptions, the handiwork of true artists. The Greeks had an innate sense of beauty, and whatever they produced shows the hallmark of this classical feeling. In contrast to the school of Pheidias or Praxiteles, our counterfeiter is, in the best case, only a small-time craftsman, who will scrape out particles of steel from the punch with much elbow-grease but with little feeling. He is not a contemporary of Pericles, and his work will betray him in the eyes of an expert, even if he used genuine classical gems or their plaster replicas for samples.

Best known among these counterfeiters was the recently deceased Cristodoulos, a native of the Island of Cyprus. Imbued with the lore of classical coins, he became a coin dealer in Athens. He sold legitimate coins at first, but, not being satisfied with the trickle of actual finds, he set himself to "improve his luck with knowledge."

Not being a silversmith himself, he recruited a few enterprising, unscrupulous young artisans upon whose path a steady stream of rare coins began to sprout—coins not only rare, but in a marvelous state of preservation.

For decades he mulcted many a collector, but gradually he was found out

and his business began to flag. To find new hunting grounds and new victims, he came to America a few years before his death.

He brought a goodly supply of ancient coins, some genuine, some faked ones. He would open some voluminous sheets of paper from which whole rows of coins would roll out. He cleverly mixed cheap genuine coins with marvelously unique museum specimens, these latter being genuine "Cristodouli"!

The spectators' eyes just popped, but sales were few and far between. His evil reputation preceded him and made potential customers so wary that they did not dare to buy even his good coins. A few experts who were confident as to their ability to protect themselves, bought, ultimately, his genuine coins at distress prices, and even purchased some of the better counterfeits, for special mementoes — merely at their silver value as bullion. So did Master Cristodoulos' excursion end in complete defeat, but his name and that of his products are still bywords in numismatic circles.

The other notable "school" in counterfeit coins is that of the German Becker. As a native of the Rhineland, he plied his trade in the Rhenish cities, where his coins still clutter the second-hand stores.

He did not spare efforts either: made dies of deep relief by dint of hard labor—yet Westphalia is not Sun-Blessed Hellas, and his cronies whom he had met in beer-cellars and tap-rooms, and whose faces he used for models, were by no means Pheidias' heroes.

The last Beckeriana I have seen was a fake tetradrachm of Aenus in Thrace. Ye god had his nice petasos on (sun-helmet), with silver dots around its brim. He tried to look brave and genial, but alas—he had a nose with which even a god would have been refused entrance to the Olympos!

Even so will counterfeit coins be barred from your collection if you be wise and keep your eyes open.

SILVER DOLLARS OF NORTH & SOUTH AMERICA

By Wayte Raymond

BRITISH GUIANA

1 3 Guilders 1809.

Obverse — GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA. Laureated bust.

Reverse — COLONIES OF ESSEQUEBO & DEMARARY TOKEN. In center — large crowned 3 above branches.

Fine 7.50 Very fine 15.00

2 3 Guilders 1816.

Obverse — GEORGIUS III D.G. BRITANNIARUM REX. Laureated bust.

Reverse — COLONY OF DEMERARY & ESSEQUIBO. Large 3 crowned as on preceding.

Fine 7.50 Very fine 15.00

WILLIAM IV

3 3 Guilders 1832.

Type of preceding.

Fine 15.00 Very fine 25.00

VENEZUELA

1 5 Bolivares 1874 to date.

Obverse — BOLIVAR LIBERTADOR. Young head of Bolivar.

Reverse — ESTADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA. GRAM. 25. LEI 900. Arms with branches, etc.

Fine 1.50 Very fine 2.50



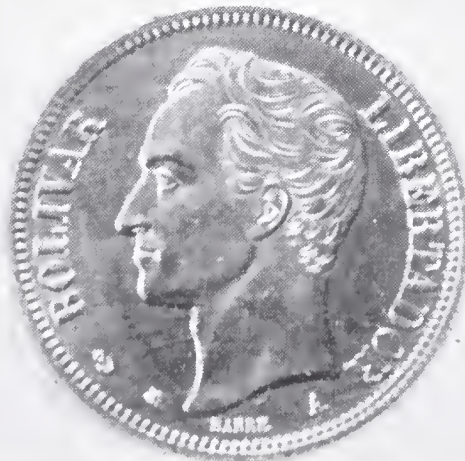
1



2



3



1

ECUADOR

1 8 Reales 1846.

Obverse—EL PODER EN LA CONSTITUCION. 10 DS. 20 GS. Bust of Liberty.

Reverse — REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR. QUITO. 8R. Arms with flags.

Fine 15.00 Very fine 25.00

2 5 Francs 1858.

Obverse — Type of preceding but quite different die.

Reverse—Type of preceding. Arms divide 5- F.

Fine 6.00 Very fine 10.00

3 Sucre. 1884-1895.

Obverse—REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR. Head of Gen. Sucre.

Reverse—GRAM. 25 UN SUCRE LEI 0.900. Draped arms, name of mint below—LIMA, SANTIAGO or BIRMINGHAM.

Good 1.50 Fine 2.50



COLOMBIA

Mints—Sante Fe de Bogota—
Mint-mark—NR
Popayan. Mint-mark P or PN.

PHILIP IV
(1621-1665)

1 8 Reales.

Arms. R Pillars. NR.

Good 50.00 Fine 100.00



CHARLES II
(1665-1700)

2 8 Reales.

Same type. NR.

Good 75.00 Fine 125.00



PHILIP V
(1700-1746)

3 8 Reales.

Similar. NR.

Good 75.00 Fine 125.00



FERDINAND VI

4 8 Reales 1759.

Pillar type. N.R.

Very fine 75.00



FERDINAND VII

5 8 Reales 1810-1816.

With bust of Charles IV. Popayan.

Fine 15.00 Very fine 25.00

Nueva Granada

6 8 Reales 1819, 1820.

Obverse—LIBERTAD AMERICANA. Indian head with feathered hat, date below.

Reverse—NUEVA GRANADA. Pomegranate dividing 8- R.

Good 2.50 Fine 6.00

Republica de Colombia

7 8 Reales 1820, 1821.

Obverse—REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA. Type of preceding.

Reverse—CUNDINAMARCA. Pomegranate dividing 8-R.

Good 2.50 Fine 6.00

8 8 Reales 1834-1836.

Obverse—REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA. Fasces between cornucopiae.

Reverse — BA. COLOMBIANO OCHO REALES. R.S. All within wreath. On label above—LIBERTAD.

Good 2.50 Fine 5.00

Republica de la Nueva Granada

9 8 Reales 1837.

Obverse — REPUBLICA DE LA NUEVA GRANADA. Arms, date below.

Reverse — BOGOTA R.S. Within wreath—8 REALES.

Good 2.50 Fine 5.00

10 8 Reales 1839-1846.

Obverse — REPUBLICA DE LA NUEVA GRANADA. Condor flying above cornucopia.

Reverse — VALE OCHO REALES. BOGOTA. Within wreath — LEI OCHO DINEROS.

Good 2.50 Fine 5.00



11



11 8 Reales 1847.

Obverse — REPUBLICA DE LA NUEVA GRANADA. Spade shaped shield of arms.

Reverse—BOGOTA LEY 0.900. Within wreath—OCHO REALES.

Good 2.00 Fine 5.00



12



12 10 Reales 1848, 1849.

Obverse — REPUBLICA DE LA NUEVA GRANADA. Condor above arms, draped with flags.

Reverse — DIEZ REALES in wreath. LEY 0.900 below.

Good 3.00 Fine 6.00



13



13 10 Reales 1850, 1851.

Type of preceding but entirely different dies.

Good 3.00 Fine 6.00



14



14 Peso 1855-1858.

Type of preceding.

Good 2.50 Fine 5.00



15



Confederacion Granadina

15 Peso 1859, 1860.

Type of preceding with CONFEDERACION GRANADINA.

Good 2.50 Fine 5.00



16



Estados Unidos de Colombia

16 Peso 1862-1867.

Type of preceding with ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA.

Good 2.00 Fine 4.00



17



17 Peso 1871. Bogota.

Obverse — ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA. Liberty head.

Reverse — GRAM. 25 UN PESO LEI 0.900. BOGOTA. Condor above shield and flags.

Good 3.50 Fine 7.50



18



18 Peso 1871. Medellin.

Type of preceding.

Good 3.50 Fine 7.50



19



NECESSITY PIECES

19 Peso 1821.

Pomegranate countermarked on Cundinamarca dollar of 1821.

Good 35.00



20



20 Peso 1820, 1821.

Countermark of script monogram MIO(?) on Cundinamarca dollars of 1820 or 1821.

Good 7.50



PERU

Lima mint. Mint-mark—L, LM, LR
or LIMA in monogram
PHILIP IV
(1621-1665)

1 8 Reales 1650.
Obverse — HISPANIARVM ET IN-
DIARVM. Arms of Castile and
Leon.
Reverse — PHILIPPVS IIII D.G.
Crowned pillars divide 8-R; and en-
close L * M- 1650. Very rare.



CHARLES II (1665-1700)

2 8 Reales 1686-1689.
Obverse—CAROLVS. II. D.G. HIS-
PANIARVM. Arms of Castile and
Leon.
Reverse—EL. PERV. LIMA. ANO.
1686. Pillars dividing L- 8 - R:
PLV - SVL - TRA and date.
This type degenerated considerably
before the end of the reign.
Fair 5.00 Good 10.00



PHILIP V (1700-1746)

3 8 Reales.
Obverse—PHILIPPVS. V. D.G. HIS-
PANIA. Arms of Castile and Leon.
Reverse—ET INDIARVM REX ANO
1730 (etc). Pillars dividing - L - 8
- N: PLV - SVL - TR - N - Date I.
Good 25.00 Fine 50.00



FERDINAND VI (1746-1759)

4 8 Reales.
Pillar type.
Good 3.50 Fine 7.50



CHARLES III (1759-1788)

5 8 Reales 1764-1772.
Pillar type.
Good 3.50 Fine 7.50



6



6 8 Reales 1772 etc.

Bust type.

Good 2.50 Fine 5.00



7



CHARLES IV
(1788-1808)

7 8 Reales 1789-1791.

Bust of Charles III.

Good 2.50 Fine 5.00



8



8 8 Reales 1792-1808.

With own bust

Good 1.50 Fine 4.00



9



FERDINAND VII
(1808-1824)

9 8 Reales 1808-1811.

Curious bust peculiar to Lima.

Good 2.00 Fine 5.00



10



10 8 Reales 1811-1822.

Draped bust of common design.

Good 2.00 Fine 4.00



11



11 8 Reales 1824.

Cuzco mint.

Good 15.00 Fine 25.00



12



Republica Peruana

12 8 Reales 1822, 1823.

Obverse—POR LA VIRTUD Y LA JUSTICIA. Virtue and Justice standing by column.

Reverse—PERU. LIBRE. Arms with flags, etc.

Good 3.00 Fine 5.00



13



13 8 Reales 1824.

Preceding coin countermarked with a crown and date by the Royalists.

Good 2.50 Fine 5.00



14



14 8 Reales 1825-1828.

Small figure of Liberty.

Obverse—FIRME Y FELIZ POR LA UNION. Liberty standing.

Reverse—REPUB. PERUANA. Arms with branches and wreath.

Cuzco or Lima mints. Type varies considerably.

Good 1.50 Fine 3.00



15



15 8 Reales 1828-1837.

Larger figure of Liberty.

Good 1.50 Fine 3.00



16



16 8 Reales 1836-1838.

North Peru.

Obverse—Type of preceding.

Reverse — EST. NOR — PERUANO. Value and date. Arms as on preceding.

Good 2.50 Fine 5.00



17



17 8 Reales 1837.

South Peru. Cuzco.

Obverse—REPUB SUD. PERUANA.

8 R. CUZCO. 1837. Sun with rays.

Reverse—FIRME POR LA UNION.

10D. 20G. FEDERACION. BA.

Castle, volcano, etc.

Fine 3.00 Very fine 5.00



18



18 8 Reales 1837, 1838, 1839.

Cuzco.

Type of preceding but reads on re-

verse — 10D. 20G. CONFEDERA-

CION. M.S. Also B.A.

Good 1.50 Fine 3.00



19



19 8 Reales 1838.

Arequipa.

Type of preceding but AREQ. on obverse.

Fine 35.00



20



20 8 Reales 1842-1855.

Type of No. 15 but entirely different dies.

Fine 2.00 Very fine 3.00



21



21 Sol 1864-1916.

Obverse—FIRME Y FELIZ POR LA UNION. Liberty seated, value below.

Reverse — REPUBLICA PERUANA LIMA 9 DECIMOS FINO. Arms above branches.

Fine 1.25 Very fine 2.00



22



22 5 Pesetas 1880.

Obverse—PROSPERIDAD Y PODER POR LA JUSTICIA. Female head with wreath of corn.

Reverse — REPUBLICA PERUANA LIMA 9 DECIMOS FINO. CINCO PESETAS. Arms, etc., in inner circle.

Fine 1.50 Very fine 2.50



23



23 5 Pesetas 1881, 1882.

Ayacucho.

Type of preceding but AYACUCHO on reverse. Rather crude dies.

Fine 7.50 Very fine 12.50

Domestic Coinage Executed, By Mints, During
The Month of July, 1938

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars			
Quarter dollars	\$152,000.00		
Dimes		\$115,000.00	\$100,000.00
MINOR			
Five-cent nickels			
One-cent bronze	114,540.00		15,000.00

Coinage Executed for Foreign Governments
AT PHILADELPHIA MINT

Colombia	Nickel	5 Centavos	3,867,026 pieces.
Colombia	Nickel	1 Centavo	3,600,000 pieces.

Domestic Coinage Executed, By Mints, During
The Month of August, 1938

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars	\$359,251.50		
Quarter dollars	378,125.75	\$315,000.00	
Dimes	50.30	242,000.00	\$250,000.00
MINOR			
Five-cent nickels			
One-cent bronze	159,210.00		15,000.00

Coinage Executed for Foreign Governments
AT PHILADELPHIA MINT

Colombia	Nickel	1 Centavo	4,320,174 pieces.
Cuba	Silver	1 Peso	1,500,000 pieces.
Cuba	Nickel	1 Centavo	2,000,000 pieces.
Venezuela	Nickel	12½ Centimos	520,000 pieces.

Domestic Coinage Executed, By Mints, During
The Month of September, 1938

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars	\$251.50		\$50,000.00
Quarter dollars	150,125.75	\$393,000.00	
Dimes	50.30	133,000.00	203,700.00
MINOR			
Five-cent nickels			
One-cent bronze	148,530.00		15,000.00

Coinage Executed for Foreign Governments
AT PHILADELPHIA MINT

Cuba	Silver	1 Peso	2,600,000 pieces.
Venezuela	Nickel	12½ Centimos	1,080,000 pieces.
Venezuela	Nickel	5 Centimos	6,000,000 pieces.

Third Issue of Fractional Currency

THIRD ISSUE 3¢ 25 NOTES					
THIRD ISSUE 5¢ CLARK 20 NOTES	a				
	a				
	a				
	a				
	a				
THIRD ISSUE 10¢ WASHINGTON 16 NOTES	I				
	I				
	I				
	I				
	I				
THIRD ISSUE 25¢ FESS 12 NOTES	a				
	a				
	a				
	a				
	a				
THIRD ISSUE 50¢ JUSTICE OR SPINNER 12 NOTES	Ia	a	a		
	I				
	I				
	I				
	I				

Reproduced by Courtesy of Mr. F. C. C. Boyd.

Comparative Rarity of the Third Issue of Fractional Notes Bearing Position Letters or Numbers

THROUGH the courtesy of Mr. F. C. C. Boyd we are able to reproduce a chart showing the manner in which the Fractional Notes of the third issue were printed. This chart clearly indicates the comparative rarity of the various "position" numbers or letters. The position signs must not be confused with plate numbers found on the margins of such notes.

Herewith is given the comparative rarities of each of the notes bearing position numbers or letters:

The Five Cent Notes with a small **a** are 4 times as rare as those without the position letters.

The Ten Cent Notes with the number **1** are 3 times as rare as the plain notes of the same denomination.

The Twenty Five Cent Notes with the letter **a** are twice as rare as the same note plain.

The Fifty Cent Note with the **1 a** combination is the rarest of all being 11 times rarer than any other on the sheet.

The Fifty Cent Notes with the letter **a** are next in rarity, having a comparative value of 5 to 1.

The Fifty Cent Notes with the number **1** come next, being rare to the proportion of 3 to 1.

Warning to Collectors

Continued from page 98

A standard test used by many experts in detecting fake patination on any bronze object is to boil it in a quart of water to which has been added an ounce of ordinary baking soda. If the piece is genuine the patina will be unharmed. If it is spurious the so-called patina will vanish, leaving a dirty colored surface to the metal.

To be certain that you are getting genuine coins buy them from a dealer in whom you have the utmost confidence. A fake coin is never a bargain.

Hawaiian Silver Dollars

In 1883 there were coined 500,000 silver dollars for Hawaii. According to the United States Government Mint Report for 1937, 455,329 have been withdrawn from circulation and melted. It would be interesting to know how many of the remaining 44,671 pieces have escaped the melting pots of private bullion dealers. In mint condition these coins are highly desirable. Some proofs were struck but are seldom obtainable.

Historical Sidelights on the Coinage of Nero

Continued from page 104

ever and ever." The Greeks also dedicated statues to Nero and his wife Messalina, to be placed along with those of the ancestral Gods of Corinth.

No. 16. The Macellum Magnum. The building represented on this coin is usually called the Macellum or meat-market, which Dio says was built by Nero, and consecrated. The year 60 A.D. is generally placed as the date of this coin, on which the building was commenced.

No. 17. The Shrine of Vesta. Sufficient evidence exists to assign this gold coin to either 65 or 66 A.D. The Vesta was probably one of the important buildings destroyed in the great fire, and its restoration is commemorated on this coin. It was the symbol of Roman patriotism and the cult of Vesta embodied all that was noblest in Roman mythology.

References: Historical References on Coins of the Roman Empire from Augustus to Gallienus. London, 1917. Dictionary of Roman Coins. S. W. Stevenson. London, 1889. Records of Roman History Exhibited on the Roman Coins by Francis Hobler. Westminster, 1860.

NEW ISSUES FOR SALE

All in Bright Mint Condition

AUSTRALIA

George VI. Silver Crown, Florin, Shilling, Sixpence, Threepence. Bronze Penny and Halfpenny. All 1938 with the exception of the Crown which is 1937. 7 pieces \$3.35

BRAZIL

Commemorative Portrait Coins of 1937. Silver 1 Milreis, Al. Br. 2 and 1 Milreis, 500 Reis. Nickel, 400, 300, 200, 100 Reis. 7 pieces \$2.25

CANADA

George VI. Proof Set. Silver \$1, 50, 25 and 10 Cents. Nickel 5 Cents. Bronze 1 Cent. Packed in original box. 5 pieces \$4.50

FIJI

George VI. Silver Florin, Shilling and Sixpence. Nickel Penny. 1937. 4 pieces \$1.65

HONG KONG

George VI. Nickel 10 and 5 cents. 1937. 2 pieces \$.25

NEW ZEALAND

George VI. Silver Half Crown, Florin, Shilling, Sixpence and Threepence. 1937. 3 pieces \$2.45

TSI TUNG GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CHINA

First coins of this interesting political division. Nickel 20, 10 and 5 Cents. Bronze 1 and 1/2 Cent. Dated 1937. 5 pieces \$.85

VATICAN CITY

Pope Pius XI. Gold 100 Lire. Silver 10 and 5 Lire. Nickel 2 and 1 Lire, 50 and 20 Centesimi. Bronze 10 and 5 Centesimi. Dated 1936. Packed in original box. 9 pieces \$20.00

United States Commemorative Coins

Connecticut Tercentenary Half Dollar



Half Dollar, 1935. Obverse: Oak tree; at top, around border, IN GOD WE TRUST—LIBERTY. In right field between base and branches of oak tree, THE CHARTER OAK; below base of oak tree, CONNECTICUT, 1635-1935. Reverse: Large American eagle to left on a rock foundation; at top, around border, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and below, thirteen small stars; in lower left field, E PLURIBUS UNUM; below eagle, HALF DOLLAR. Edge reeded. Size 19. Designed by Henry G. Kreiss. Number coined 25,018. All issued.

The first settlement in Connecticut was made by the Dutch in 1633, on the site of the present city of Hartford. Within two years many other settlements were established by colonists from Plymouth and Massachusetts. An ecclesiastical form of government was organized and under such the colony prospered. But so severe were some of the laws governing individual conduct, it was necessary to make continual changes as time went on. Even today some of the old laws exist and are known, as they were then, "Blue Laws."

An important step in the history of Connecticut was the Royal Charter given it in 1662. This charter defined the boundaries as extending from Massachusetts south to the sea, and from Narragansett bay west to the South Sea (Pacific Ocean). It became evident that the Charter was more than fair to Connecticut, and it caused continual discord with other colonies.

The relationship of Connecticut with the mother country was nearly always strained and reached a serious crisis under the administration of Sir Edmund Andros. In 1687 he visited New Haven and demanded the Charter of 1662. Tradition has it that during a discussion at night over the surrender of the Charter, the candles were extinguished, and the document itself (which had been brought to the meeting) was removed from the table where it had been placed. Accordingly it was hidden in a cavity in the large oak tree which has become familiar to every American as the Charter Oak. The Charter remained hidden there until the spring of 1689, when it was brought forth and held to be the rightful Charter of the government.

This half dollar is among the most handsome of the entire series. The very simplicity with which the artist has portrayed the massive oak is pleasing to the most critical. The tree stood upon the northern slope of the Wyllys Hill, in Hartford. The trunk was 25 feet in circumference near the roots. A large cavity, about two feet from the ground was the place of concealment of the Charter. On August 21st, 1856, a heavy gale uprooted the tree. The Wyllys Hill has been graded to a terrace, called Charter Oak Place, fronting on old Charter Oak Street, running east from Main Street, and now called Charter Oak Avenue. On the Terrace, a few feet from the entrance to Charter Oak Place, a white marble slab marks the exact spot where the famous tree stood.

The famous Charter is now in the possession of the Connecticut Historical Society. The copy of it, which was retained in England until given to the Colony by William III, is on exhibit in the assembly hall of the State Library. These interesting relics are seen by thousands of visitors each year.

Arkansas Centennial Half Dollar



Half Dollar, 1935. Obverse: Accolated portraits of an Indian chief and Liberty to left; in left and lower field, 1836-1936. On band of Liberty's cap, LIBERTY; around lower border, ARKANSAS CENTENNIAL. Reverse: American eagle with out-stretched wings guarding a diamond-shaped symbol taken from the Arkansas flag; above eagle, ARKANSAS; around border at top, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Below eagle, on scroll ends of which are held in eagle's beak, IN GOD WE TRUST — E PLURIBUS UNUM; below, HALF DOLLAR 1935. Edge reeded. Size 19. Designed by Edward Everett Burr. Number coined in 1935: Philadelphia 13,012. Denver 5,505. San Francisco 5,506. Number coined in 1936: Philadelphia 10,010. Denver 10,010. San Francisco 10,012. Number coined in 1937: Philadelphia 5,505. Denver 5,505. San Francisco 5,506. Number coined in 1938: Philadelphia 6,006. Denver 6,006. San Francisco 6,005.

The site of the present State of Arkansas was discovered by De Soto in 1541, who crossed the Mississippi near the site of Helena. In 1673 Father Marquette explored the territory to some extent. The first settlement by Europeans was made in 1686 by the French at Arkansas Post. The pre-American period of occupation is of scant importance historically. The curious methods used by the French and Spanish in recording property deeds, resulted in a great mass of litigation in later years.

In 1720 a grant on Arkansas was made to John Law. In 1762 the territory passed to Spain, in 1780 back to France, and in 1803 to the United States as a part of the Louisiana Purchase.

The economic life of this frontier state centered in the slave plantation, and there was remarkable development up to the Civil War. The decade of 1819-1829 saw the first newspaper, the beginning of the steam-boat trade on the Arkansas rivers, and the first weekly mail from the east. Until the first railroad entered the state in 1853, most of the Arkansas trade was carried over water, there being about 3,000 miles of navigable waters in the state. The social life was sluggish in some ways, and wild in others. An unhappy propensity for duelling, the origin of the bowie-knife, and other backwoods associations gave the state a reputation which seems to have survived in spite of its many years of sober history.

From 1812 to 1819 Arkansas was part of the Missouri territory. Its earliest county organizations date from that time. On June 15th, 1836 Arkansas was admitted to the Union as a State. The design of the coin is rich in symbolism. The heads of Liberty and the Indian on the obverse represent the span of one hundred years. The diamond-shaped symbol on the reverse, taken from the Arkansas flag, was originally adopted because Arkansas is the only state in the Union which produces diamonds. The twenty-five stars around the border indicate that the state was the twenty-fifth to enter the Union. The three stars beneath the word "Arkansas" have two meanings. It was the third state carved from the Louisiana Purchase and it has been under three flags, Spanish, French and American. The single star above the name commemorates the State's participation in the Confederacy. The sun is indicative of enterprise.

Hudson Sesquicentennial Half Dollar



Half Dollar, 1935. Ship sailing to left; in field a half moon; around upper border UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; in smaller letters, IN GOD WE TRUST; below ship HUDSON; around lower border HALF DOLLAR; Designers initials C.B. in monogram in lower left field. Reverse: Neptune holding trident, riding on a spouting whale; in background a mermaid; around upper border, CITY OF HUDSON, N. Y.; on scroll surrounding chief design, ET DECUS E PRETIUM RECTI; between waves and lower border, E PLURIBUS UNUM, 1785-1935. Edge reeded. Size 19. Designed by Chester Beach. Number coined 10,008. All issued.

Hudson, a city with a population of about 12,000 is the county-seat of Columbia County, New York. It was originally known as Claverack Landing consisting of nothing more than a landing with two rude wharfs and two small storehouses, to which farmers in the neighborhood brought their produce for shipment on the river. Late in 1783 the place was settled by an association of merchants and fishermen from Rhode Island, Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard. The present name was adopted in 1784, and the city was chartered in 1785.

The city like the Hudson River, derives its name from the famous navigator and explorer, Henry Hudson. Little is known of Hudson's personal history, excepting such as concerns his four voyages upon which his fame rests.

His first two voyages were made under the British flag. In 1608 he joined the East India Company, and undertook

to find a passage to China either by the north-east or north-west route. With a mixed crew of eighteen or twenty men he set sail in the Half Moon, a small but sturdy merchant ship. After months of unsuccessful attempts to find a through passage in the northern waters he entered the Bay of New York and sailed 150 Miles up the river which now bears his name. It soon became apparent to him that the course did not lead to China, so he pulled anchor and sailed to the Texel. Stopping at Dartmouth, his ship was seized by the English Government. Hudson, and other Englishmen of the crew were commanded not to leave England as it was their duty to serve their own country.

Though the voyage had fallen short of Hudson's expectations, it proved of great importance to the world in general. But this experience did not dispel his confidence that there existed a North West Passage. A new company was formed to support him in a fourth attempt. He sailed from London in the little ship Discovery of 55 tons, on the 17th of April 1610, and entered the strait that now bears his name about the middle of June. Sailing westward he entered the Hudson Bay and spent several months examining its Eastern shores. The ship was put up for winter in James Bay, being frozen in a few days later, and during the long months that passed the crew suffered many hardships. Discontent became rife, and in the spring Hudson had a violent quarrel with a dissolute young fellow by the name of Henry Greene. Greene incited the discontented members of the crew to put Hudson and eight others out of the ship. This they did and early in the summer sailed for England. Only a few of the men were alive when the ship reached England and these were immediately thrown into prison.

Nothing was ever heard of Hudson or his seven companions, and thus the grave of one of the greatest explorers of all time, remains unknown.

San Diego Exposition Half Dollar



Half Dollar, 1935. Obverse: Liberty seated facing as represented on the arms of the State of California; around top border, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; in small letters on shield held in Liberty's left hand, EUREKA; below her feet, LIBERTY; around lower border, HALF DOLLAR; designer's initials R.A. in monogram in lower left field. Reverse: Scene showing buildings of the Exposition; around entire border, CALIFORNIA PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION; in upper left field, SAN DIEGO; in center right field, 1935; below building, IN GOD WE TRUST; mint mark a small s directly below T in TRUST. Edge reeded. Size 19. Designed by Robert Aitken. Number coined in 1935 at the San Francisco Mint 250,132. Melted 180,000. Issued 70,132. Number coined in 1936 at the Denver Mint, 180,092. Melted 150,000. Issued 30,092.

The California-Pacific International Exposition was held at San Diego, a port city in southernmost California, in 1935 and 1936. It was well planned and afforded an opportunity to the City of San Diego which it rightly deserved. San Diego is one of the most beautiful and progressive cities in America. Situated on the Pacific Coast, about ten miles north of the Mexican border, it has a remarkably healthful climate. It is served by numerous steamship lines as well as two railroads. The harbor,

next to that of San Francisco, is the best in California and has an area of about twenty-two square miles. It is the first American port-of-call for vessels sailing west through the Panama Canal.

San Diego has many industries; fishing, canning and packing are the most important. There are wholesale houses, shipyards and factories making a variety of products. The naval base located there is the largest on the Pacific coast, with nearly 5,000 officers and men on the payroll. It is equipped with a naval air station, fuel supply depots, marine and destroyer bases and a training station.

The Bay of San Diego was first discovered by Cabrillo, a Portugese adventurer, in 1542. The first white settlers came in 1769, and the first Franciscan mission in California was built there in that year by Padre Junipero Serra. The old mission is fairly well preserved, and the old part of the city contains the ruins of many adobe houses.

While today San Diego stands as a model American city, its period of growth was not without set backs. In 1840 it had a population of but 140 souls. In 1850 it was incorporated as a city, but did not grow and lost its charter in 1856. In 1867 it had only a dozen inhabitants. A real estate man by the name of A. E. Horton then laid out a new city about three miles south of the old. Its population increased to 2,300 in 1870 and this new San Diego was incorporated in 1872 and made a port of entry in 1873. The prosperity of 1867-1873 was followed by a disastrous crash in 1874 and little progress was made until 1884, when San Diego was reached by the Santa Fe railway system. After 1900 the growth of the city was again very rapid. The present population of San Diego is about 150,000.

LIST OF COINS FOR SALE

Every piece is guaranteed genuine.

In many instances we have only one specimen of the coins or notes in this list and cannot guarantee to supply others at the same price.

Terms: Net cash in advance. Please make all remittances payable to Wayte Raymond, Inc. Orders for less than \$5.00 must add postage and registration. Any items found unsatisfactory may be returned within three days.

In order to save space the following abbreviations are sometimes used—G. = Good; V. G. = Very good; F. = Fine; V. F. = Very fine; E. F. = Extremely fine; Unc. = Uncirculated.

Address all orders or inquiries to

WAYTE RAYMOND, Inc.

630 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

UNITED STATES SILVER COINS

Dollars					
1795	Three leaf var. Extra fine	\$15.00	1846	Very fine	2.25
1795	Bust type. Very fine	10.00	1847	Ex. fine	3.00
1797	Stars 9+7. Extra fine	17.50	1854	Uncirculated	15.00
1798	Small eagle, 15 stars. V.G.	8.50	1856	Ex. fine	5.00
1798	Large eagle. Very fine	6.00	1857	Ex. fine	5.00
1799	Stars 7+6. Extra fine	7.50	1864	Uncirculated	3.50
1799	Same. Very fine	6.00	1869	Uncirculated	2.75
1800	Very fine	7.50	1871	Uncirculated	2.75
1800	Fine	5.00	1878	Uncirculated	3.50
1802	over 1. Fine	6.00	1904	Uncirculated	3.00
1803	Small 3. Very good	5.00	1921	Peace type. Unc.	1.50
1836	Brilliant proof	40.00	1922	Uncirculated	1.75
1840	Ex. fine	5.00	1924	Uncirculated	3.00
1841	Ex. fine	3.50	1928	Uncirculated	3.00
1842	Uncirculated	3.50	1934	Uncirculated	1.75
1843	Very fine	2.25	1935	Uncirculated	1.50
1844	Ex. fine	4.00	1876	Trade. Unc.	2.00
1845	Uncirculated	7.50	1876	Trade. Ex. fine	1.50
			1877	Trade. Unc.	2.00
			1877	Trade. Ex. fine	1.50

Half Dollars

1795	Very good	4.00
1795	Three leaf var. Very good	75.00
1802	Very good	5.00
1803	Large 3. V.F. 4.00 V.G.	2.00
1805	Very fine. 5.00 Fine	3.00
1806	Pointed 6. Stem thru claw.	
	Fine	2.50
1806	Stem not thru claw. E.F.	4.00
1807	Old type. Ex. fine	5.00
1807	New type. Fine	3.00
1807	Same. 50 over 20. V.F.	3.50
1808	over 7. Very fine	2.50
1808	Very fine	2.00
1809	Ex. fine	1.50
1810	Unc. 2.50 E.F.	2.00
1812	Uncirculated	2.00
1813	Very fine	1.25
1814	over 11. Fine	5.00
1814	Uncirculated	3.00
1815	Very good	5.00
1817	over 13. Fine	1.50
1817	Ex. fine	2.00
1818	over 17. Unc.	2.50
1819	Small date. Ex. fine	2.00
1821	Ex. fine	2.00
1822	Ex. fine	2.00
1823	Ex. fine	1.50
1824	Uncirculated	2.50
1826	Uncirculated	2.00
1827	Square 2. Unc.	1.50
1828	Large date, curled 2. E.F.	2.50
1828	Small date. Ex. fine	2.00
1829	over 21. Fine	1.50
1829	Unc. 2.00 E.F.	1.50
1830	Large O. Ex. fine	1.50
1830	Small O. Unc.	2.50
1831	Ex. fine	1.25
1832	Large letters. Ex. fine	5.00
1832	Same Fine	2.00
1832	Small letters. Ex. fine	1.50
1833	Unc. 2.00 E.F.	1.50
1834	Lg. date, stars, let. E.F.	1.50
1834	La. date, sm. st. and let.	
	Ex. fine	1.50
1834	Sm. date, stars and let. E.F.	1.50
1834	Small d. and l., lg. stars.	
	Ex. fine	1.50
1835	Uncirculated	2.00
1836	Uncirculated	2.50
1836	Milled edge. Ex. fine	12.50
1837	Uncirculated	3.50
1838	Ex. fine	2.00
1839	Liberty st'd. without drapery. Ex. fine	12.50
1839	With drapery. Ex. fine	4.00
1840	Uncirculated	5.00
1842	Large date. Ex. fine	2.50
1842	Small date. Unc.	6.00
1843	Ex. fine	3.00
1845	Ex. fine	3.50
1847	Fine	1.50
1853	Very fine	1.50
1854	Uncirculated	2.00
1857	Very fine	1.50
1858	Impaired proof	2.50
1859	Ex. fine	2.00
1861	Uncirculated	2.00
1862	Uncirculated	2.00
1868	Uncirculated	2.25
1869	Ex. fine	1.50
1871	Ex. fine	1.50
1875	Uncirculated	2.00
1877	Uncirculated	2.00
1878	Uncirculated	2.00
1885	Uncirculated	2.00
1889	Uncirculated	2.00
1892	Columbian. Proof	3.50
1892	Uncirculated	2.00
1898	Uncirculated	2.00
1907	Uncirculated	2.00
1909	Uncirculated	2.00
1912	Uncirculated	2.25
1916	Uncirculated	1.75
1917	Uncirculated	1.75
1919	Uncirculated	5.00
1920	Uncirculated	3.50
1934	Uncirculated	1.00

Quarter Dollars

1804	Very good	10.00
1805	Fine	5.00
1806	over 5. Ex. fine	10.00
1806	over 5. Very good	3.00
1806	Ex. fine	7.50
1806	Very fine	5.00
1807	Ex. fine	10.00
1815	About uncirculated	7.50
1818	Very fine	2.50
1819	Large 9. Very fine	3.50
1819	Small 9. Ex. fine	5.00
1820	Large O. Ex. fine	4.00
1821	Ex. fine	4.00
1822	Very fine	3.50
1824	Very fine	7.50
1825	over 23. Very fine	3.00
1828	25 over 50. Good	5.00
1831	Large letters. Ex. fine	2.50
1834,35	Very fine. Each	1.00
1837	Very fine	1.25

1838	Bust type. Ex. fine	1.50
1839	Very fine	1.50
1840	Semi-proof	10.00
1843	Ex. fine	2.50
1844	Uncirculated	3.00
1846	Ex. fine	2.50
1847	Uncirculated	4.00
1848	Very fine	2.50
1850	Very fine	1.50
1851	Ex. fine	2.00
1852	Fine	1.50
1853	Without arrows. Unc.	30.00
1855	Uncirculated	1.50
1856	Ex. fine	.75
1857	Unc. proof-like	1.50
1858,	59 Ex. fine. Each	1.00
1860,	61 Uncirculated. Each	1.00
1862	Uncirculated	1.25
1870	Very fine	.75
1873	With arrows. Unc.	1.50
1876	Uncirculated	.75
1886,	87, 90 Uncirculated. Each	1.25
1892,	93, 94 Unc. Each	1.50
1896,	98, 1900 Unc. Each	1.50
1901,	02, 04 Unc. Each	1.50
1906	to 1910 Unc. Each	1.50
1914,	15 Uncirculated. Each	2.00
1917	Type I. Unc.	2.00
1920	Uncirculated	4.00
1923	Uncirculated	7.50
1924	Uncirculated	5.00
1925	Uncirculated	2.25
1926	Uncirculated	2.00
1927	Uncirculated	2.00
1929,	30 Uncirculated. Each	1.50
1932	Uncirculated	.50
1934	to 1937 Unc. Each	.50

Twenty Cent Pieces

1875	Uncirculated	3.00
1875	Very fine	2.00
1875	S Uncirculated	2.50
1875	S Very fine	1.00
1875	CC Very fine	2.50
1876	Uncirculated	3.50
1876	Very fine	2.50

Dimes

1796	Very fine	15.00
1798	over 97 Very good	6.50
1798	Fine	12.50
1800	Very fine	17.50
1801	Good 6.00 V.G.	10.00

1802	Very good	10.00
1803	Very good	10.00
1803	Small + before face. V.F.	15.00
1804	Very good	20.00
1805	Fine	4.00
1807	Fine	4.00
1809	Fine	7.50
1811	Very fine	10.00
1814	Small 8. Ex. fine	4.00
1814	Large 8. Ex. fine	3.50
1820	Small O. Very fine	2.00
1820	Large O. Ex. fine	2.50
1821	Large date. Very fine	1.00
1821	Small date. Unc.	4.00
1822	Good	5.00
1822	About fine	10.00
1823	Large E's. Very fine	3.00
1824	Ex. fine	12.50
1824	Very good	2.50
1825	Very fine	2.00
1827	Uncirculated	2.50
1828	Small date. Fine	2.00
1829	Small O. Unc 2.50 V.F.	1.50
1829	Large O. Very fine	2.00
1832	Ex. fine 1.25 V.F.	1.00
1833	Very fine	1.00
1834	Large 4. Unc.	2.00
1835	Ex. fine	1.25
1836	Uncirculated	2.00
1837	Liberty std. Lq. date. V.F.	2.00
1837	Same. Small date. Unc.	4.00
1838	Unc. 1.50 V.F.	.75
1839	Uncirculated	1.50
1840	No drapery. Very fine	1.50
1841,	42 Uncirculated. Each	2.00
1843	Ex. fine	2.00
1844	Ex. fine	10.00
1846	Very fine	5.00
1848	Very fine	2.00
1849	Ex. fine	1.50
1850	Very fine	.75
1851,	52 Very fine. Each	1.00
1853	Without arrows. Fine	1.50
1853	Same. Unc.	4.00
1853	Arrows. Very fine	.50
1854,	55 Ex. fine. Each	1.00
1856	Large date. Ex. fine	2.00
1856	Small date. Ex. fine	1.00
1857	Ex. fine	.75
1858	Uncirculated	1.50
1859	Ex. fine	.75
1862,	70, 71, 74 Unc. Each	1.00
1875	Uncirculated	.35
1876,	77, 78 Unc. Each	.75
1881	to 1891 Unc. Each	.75
1892,	93, 94 Unc. Each	.75

1896 to 1914	Unc. Each	.75
1916	Old type. Unc.	.75
1916	New type. Unc.	.75
1917	Uncirculated	.75
1918, 19, 20	Unc. Each	1.50
1923, 24	Unc. Each	1.50
1925, 26, 27	Unc. Each	1.00
1929, 30, 31	Unc. Each	.75
1934, 35, 36, 37	Unc. Each	.25

Half Dimes

1794	Uncirculated	35.00
1795	Very fine	6.50
1795	Very good	3.50
1796	Very fine	20.00
1800	Very good	3.50
1803	Fine	10.00
1830 to 36	Unc. Each	1.25
1837	Bust type. Unc.	3.50
1837	Liberty st'd. Unc.	1.25
1838, 39	Unc. Each	1.25
1840	No drapery. Very fine	.75
1842	Uncirculated	1.25
1843	Uncirculated	1.50
1846	Fine 7.50 V.G.	5.00
1847	Ex. fine	1.50
1850	Uncirculated	1.25
1852	Uncirculated	1.50
1853	No arrows. Very good	.75
1853	Arrows. Semi-proof	1.50
1854	Unc. .75 E.F.	.50
1856	Very fine	.35
1857	Uncirculated	.50
1858 to 1862	Unc. Each	.75
1870, 72	Unc. Each	.75

Silver Three Cents

1851, 52, 53	Unc. Each	2.00
1854	Ex. fine	2.00
1855	Fine 1.25 V.F.	2.50
1856, 57	Unc. Each	2.50
1858	Uncirculated	2.00
1859	Uncirculated	1.50
1860	Uncirculated	1.25
1861, 62	Uncirculated. Each	.75
1868	Uncirculated	1.50

SILVER MINT MARKS

Dollars O Mint

1850	Very fine	3.00
1879	Uncirculated	6.00
1880	Uncirculated	5.00
1883	Uncirculated	4.00

1884	Uncirculated	4.00
1885	Uncirculated	4.50
1888	Very fine	2.50
1889	Very fine	2.50
1890	Uncirculated	4.50
1892	About uncirculated	3.00
1894	Uncirculated	4.00
1895	Uncirculated	6.00
1896	Uncirculated	5.00
1897	Uncirculated	7.50
1898	Uncirculated	5.00
1899	Uncirculated	4.00
1900	Uncirculated	6.00
1901	Very good	2.00
1901	Uncirculated	7.50
1904	Uncirculated	6.00

Dollars S Mint

1872	Uncirculated	25.00
1878	Uncirculated	4.00
1879	Uncirculated	5.00
1880	Uncirculated	5.00
1883	Ex. fine	3.50
1885	Uncirculated	7.50
1890	Uncirculated	5.00
1894	Ex. fine	4.00
1896	Uncirculated	5.00
1898	Uncirculated	4.50
1899	Uncirculated	4.50
1900	Proof	7.50
1903	Uncirculated	7.50
1922	Uncirculated	2.00
1923	Uncirculated	2.00
1924	Uncirculated	5.00
1925	Uncirculated	2.50
1928	Uncirculated	2.50
1935	Uncirculated	1.75
1876	Trade. Ex. fine	2.50
1878	Trade. Unc.	2.00

Dollars D Mint

1921	Uncirculated	2.50
1922	Uncirculated	3.00
1923	Uncirculated	2.50
1926	Uncirculated	2.00
1927	Uncirculated	2.00
1934	Uncirculated	1.75

Dollar CC Mint

1870	Uncirculated	20.00
1878	Uncirculated	6.00
1881	Uncirculated	10.00
1882	Unc. proof-like	5.00
1884	Uncirculated	7.50
1878	Trade. Very fine	5.00

Half Dollars O Mint

1842	Large date. Very fine	1.50
1845	Unc. 3.50 V.F.	1.50
1846	Very fine	1.50
1850	Ex. fine	2.00
1852	Ex. fine	10.00
1853	Fine	1.50
1854	Very fine	1.00
1855	Ex. fine	1.25
1856	Ex. fine	2.00
1856	Date recut. Very fine	2.00
1858	Ex. fine	1.50
1859	Very fine	1.25
1860	Very fine	1.25
1860	Uncirculated	2.00
1861	Ex. fine	1.50
1892	Uncirculated	6.00
1893	Uncirculated	3.00
1895	Uncirculated	6.00
1898	Uncirculated	5.00
1899	Uncirculated	3.50
1900	Uncirculated	4.50
1905	Uncirculated	5.00
1906	Proof	10.00
1907	Uncirculated	3.00
1908	Uncirculated	4.50
1909	Uncirculated	5.00

Half Dollar S Mint

1858	Small S. Very fine	15.00
1858	Large S. About unc.	30.00
1862	Large S. Very fine	3.00
1862	Small S. Very fine	3.00
1863	Small S. Unc.	10.00
1864	Very fine	2.50
1865	Very fine	2.50
1866	With motto. Fine	3.00
1868	Very fine	2.50
1871	Uncirculated	7.50
1876	Ex. fine	1.50
1877	Uncirculated	2.00
1894	Uncirculated	5.00
1895	Uncirculated	3.50
1896	Uncirculated	5.00
1900	Fine	2.00
1902	Very good	2.00
1905	Fine	1.50
1906	Uncirculated	3.00
1908	Uncirculated	5.00
1909	Uncirculated	6.00
1910	Uncirculated	3.50
1920	Uncirculated	6.00
1929	Uncirculated	3.50

1934	Uncirculated	2.00
1935	Uncirculated	1.50
1936, 37	Uncirculated. Each	1.00

Half Dollars CC Mint

1877	Uncirculated	5.00
1877	Fine	1.50

Half Dollars D Mint

1906, 07, 09	Unc. Each	2.75
1911	Uncirculated	7.50
1912	Uncirculated	6.00
1913	Uncirculated	6.50
1915	Uncirculated	6.00
1916	Uncirculated	4.00
1921	Uncirculated	3.00
1929	Uncirculated	3.00
1934	Uncirculated	1.50
1935	Uncirculated	1.25
1936, 37	Uncirculated. Each	1.00

Quarter Dollars O Mint

1840	Draper. Very fine	2.00
1840	No draper. Very fine	1.25
1841	Ex. fine	1.50
1842	Large date. Very fine	2.50
1844	Very fine	1.50
1892, 93	Unc. Each	2.25
1898	Uncirculated	3.50
1899	Uncirculated	3.00
1900	Uncirculated	3.00
1906 to 1909	Unc. Each	1.50

Quarter Dollars S Mint

1873	Fine	2.00
1891	Uncirculated	1.00
1894	Uncirculated	3.50
1895	Uncirculated	3.50
1897	Uncirculated	3.50
1898	Uncirculated	2.50
1899	Uncirculated	3.50
1900	Uncirculated	3.50
1901	Very good	1.00
1908	Uncirculated	2.50
1909	Uncirculated	2.00
1914	Fine	1.50
1918	Very fine	7.50
1930	Uncirculated	1.50
1932	Uncirculated	2.00
1935	Uncirculated	.75
1936, 37	Unc. Each	.50

Quarter Dollars CC Mint

1871	Good	3.50
1877	Uncirculated	1.25
1878	Uncirculated	3.00

Quarter Dollars D Mint

1906	Uncirculated	2.00
1907	Uncirculated	4.00
1908	Uncirculated	2.00
1909	Uncirculated	2.00
1910	Uncirculated	2.50
1913	Uncirculated	5.00
1914	Uncirculated	4.00
1915	Uncirculated	2.00
1916	Uncirculated	2.00
1917	Type I. Unc.	20.00
1917	Type II. Unc.	12.50
1926	Uncirculated	1.50
1929	Uncirculated	2.00
1932	Uncirculated	2.00
1934	Uncirculated	.85
1935	Uncirculated	.60
1936, 37	Unc. Each	.50

Dimes O Mint

1838	Uncirculated	7.50
1838	Fine	1.50
1839	Unc. 3.00 Fine	.75
1841	Ex. fine	2.50
1842	Ex. fine	2.00
1849	Fine	.75
1857	Very fine	.75
1859	Very fine	.75
1891	Uncirculated	2.00
1892, 93	Unc. Each	1.50
1896 to 1900	Unc. Each	1.50
1905, 06	Unc. Each	1.00
1907	Uncirculated	1.50
1909	Uncirculated	1.25

Dimes S Mint

1860	Unc. 7.50 Fine	2.50
1862	Very good	1.50
1864	Very good	.75
1867	Very good	.75
1869	Very fine	1.50
1876	Uncirculated	1.00
1887	Uncirculated	1.50
1889	Uncirculated	3.50
1895	Uncirculated	1.75
1897	Uncirculated	2.00
1898	Very fine	1.00
1899	Uncirculated	2.00
1900	Uncirculated	2.00

1905 to 1910.	Unc. Each	1.50
1911	Uncirculated	2.50
1912	Uncirculated	2.00
1916	Uncirculated	1.50
1916	New type. Unc.	.50
1917	Uncirculated	.50
1918	Uncirculated	1.25
1919	Uncirculated	1.00
1920	Uncirculated	1.50
1924, 25.	Unc. Each	1.50
1928, 29, 31	Unc. Each	.75
1935, 36, 37	Unc. Each	.25

Dimes CC Mint

1875	CC in wreath. Unc.	1.00
1876, 77	Unc. Each	1.00
1878	Uncirculated	6.50

Dimes D Mint

1906	Uncirculated	1.25
1907	Uncirculated	2.50
1908, 09	Unc. Each	1.25
1911	Uncirculated	2.50
1912, 14	Unc. Each	1.00
1917	Uncirculated	2.00
1918	Uncirculated	1.50
1919	Uncirculated	1.50
1920	Uncirculated	1.00
1921, 24, 25, 26	Unc. Each	1.50
1931	Uncirculated	1.00
1934, 35	Unc. Each	.35
1936, 37	Unc. Each	.25

Half Dimes O Mint

1848	Uncirculated	2.50
1851	Unc. 1.25 V.F.	.75
1856	Very fine	1.00
1857	Very fine	.50
1858	Uncirculated	1.25
1859	Unc. .75 V.F.	.35
1860	Unc. .75 E.F.	.50

Half Dimes S Mint

1863	Very fine	2.00
1866	Very fine	2.00
1867, 68	Fine. Each	.75
1868	Very fine	1.00
1869	Unc. 3.00 V.F.	1.00
1872	S below wreath. Very fine	1.50
1872	S in wreath. Unc.	3.00
1873	Unc. 2.50 V.F.	1.00

Silver 3 Cents O Mint

1851	Very fine .75 Fine	.35
------	--------------------	-----

COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS

Prices Revised to November 1, 1938

Bid prices are only made on coins needed for stock. Prices are subject to change without notice. Postage extra in all cases. All quotations are for uncirculated coins. This list cancels all previous ones.

Complete set of 102 pieces \$450.00
Complete set of types—45 pieces \$140.00

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
3. 1892 Columbus		1.50	40. 1935 Texas		
4. 1893 Columbus		1.00	40a. 1935 Texas D		
5. 1915 Pan. Pacific	10.00	17.50	40b. 1935 Texas S		
6. 1918 Lincoln		1.25	Sold only in sets of three ..		4.50
7. 1920 Maine		5.00	41. 1936 Arkansas		
8. 1920 Pilgrim		1.50	41a. 1936 Arkansas D		
9. 1921 Pilgrim		10.00	41b. 1936 Arkansas S		
10. 1921 Missouri	10.00	17.50	Sold only in sets of three		6.00
11. 1921 Missouri. 2*4	15.00	25.00	42. 1936 Rhode Island		
12. 1921 Alabama		5.00	42a. 1936 Rhode Island D		
13. 1921 Alabama. 2x2		17.50	42b. 1936 Rhode Island S		
14. 1922 Grant		2.00	Sold only in sets of three ..	4.00	6.00
15. 1922 Grant*	25.00	40.00	43. 1936 Boone	1.00	2.00
16. 1923 Monroe	1.15	1.75	43a. 1936 Boone D		
17. 1924 Huguenot		3.00	43b. 1936 Boone S		
18. 1925 Lexington	1.15	1.75	Sold by the pair only.		10.00
19. 1925 Stone Mt.		1.00	44. 1936 Texas		
20. 1925 California		2.75	44a. 1936 Texas D		
21. 1925 Vancouver		10.00	44b. 1936 Texas S		
22. 1926 Sesqui	1.25	2.00	Sold only in sets of three ..		6.00
23. 1926 Oregon		1.50	45. 1936 Oregon		3.00
24. 1926 Oregon S		1.50	45a. 1936 Oregon S		9.00
25. 1927 Vermont		3.00	46. 1936 San Diego		2.50
26. 1928 Hawaii	9.00	15.00	47. 1936 Cleveland		1.50
27. 1928 Oregon		5.00	48. 1936 Wisconsin		1.75
28. 1933 Oregon		10.00	49. 1936 Cincinnati		
29. 1934 Oregon		5.00	49a. 1936 Cincinnati D		
30. 1934 Maryland	1.00	1.50	49b. 1936 Cincinnati S		
31. 1934 Texas85	1.25	Sold only in sets of three ..		25.00
32. 1934 Boone		4.00	50. 1936 Long Island		1.50
33. 1935 Boone		2.50	51. 1936 York, Me.		1.50
33a. 1935 Boone D		5.00	52. 1936 Bridgeport		2.50
33b. 1935 Boone S		5.00	53. 1936 Lynchburg		3.50
34. 1935 Connecticut	2.50	3.50	54. 1936 Elgin, Ill.		1.50
35. 1935 Arkansas		2.50	55. 1936 Albany, N. Y.		2.25
35a. 1935 Arkansas D	3.00	5.00	56. 1936 San Francisco		2.50
35b. 1935 Arkansas S	3.00	5.00	57. 1936 Columbia, S.C. ..		
36. 1935 Hudson	5.00	8.50	57a. 1936 Columbia D		
37. 1935 San Diego		1.75	57b. 1936 Columbia S		
38. 1935 Spanish Trail	3.50	5.00	Sold only in sets of three ..		10.00
39. 1935 Boone. With small			58. 1936 Robinson		1.50
1934 date		2.25	59. 1937 Roanoke Is.		2.00
39a. 1935 Same D			60. 1937 Boone		2.50
39b. 1935 Same S			60a. 1937 Boone D		
Sold only by the pair		50.00	60b. 1937 Boone S		
			Sold by the pair only	17.50	30.00
			61. 1937 Oregon D		2.25
			62. 1936 Delaware	1.25	2.00

			Bid	Ask				Bid	Ask
63.	1938	New Rochelle	1.25	2.25	69.	1938	Oregon		
64.	1936	Gettysburg	1.50	2.25	69a.	1938	Oregon D		
65.	1937	Arkansas			69b.	1938	Oregon S		
65a.	1937	Arkansas D					Sold only in sets of three		8.25
65b.	1937	Arkansas S			70.	1938	Texas		
		Sold only in sets of three.	8.00	12.50	70a.	1938	Texas D		
66.	1937	Texas			70b.	1938	Texas S		
66a.	1937	Texas D					Sold only in sets of three		9.00
66b.	1937	Texas S			71.	1938	Arkansas		
		Sold only in sets of three.		5.25	71a.	1938	Arkansas D		
67.	1936	Norfolk	1.25	2.00	71b.	1938	Arkansas S		
68.	1937	Antietam	1.50	2.25			Sold only in sets of three		12.00

OTHER SILVER COMMEMORATIVE COINS AND MEDALS

1893	Quarter Dol.	Isabella	1.50	2.50	1935	Pony Express. Coin silver.....	3.00
1900	Dollar.	Lafayette	2.50	4.00	1935	Pony Express Jubilee.	
1925	Norse	Centennial		1.00		Nickel-Silver	.25

GOLD COMMEMORATIVE COINS

1903	Dollar.	Jefferson	4.50	6.50	1915	50 Dol.	Pan. Pac. Octag.	160.00	250.00
1903	Dollar.	McKinley	4.50	6.50	1916	Dollar.	McKinley		5.50
1904	Dollar.	Lewis-Clark	12.00	18.50	1917	Dollar.	McKinley		8.50
1905	Dollar.	Lewis-Clark	10.00	16.50	1922	Dollar.	Grant	8.00	12.00
1915	2 1/2 Dollar.	Pan. Pacific	10.00	17.50	1922	Dollar.	Grant. Star		8.00
1915	Dollar.	Pan. Pacific	3.25	5.00	1926	2 1/2 Dollar.	Sesqui	4.00	6.00
1915	50 Dol.	Pan. Pac. Round	200.00	300.00					

THE NATIONAL COIN ALBUM

Number I

FOR COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS



Each page holds 10 coins, the openings suitably inscribed. There are now ten pages requiring two binders. The best way to keep your series of commemorative half dollars.

PRICE COMPLETE \$8.00

Forwarding charges extra.
Shipping Weight 3 Pounds.

Additional pages, issued when complete, or blank pages..... 60 cents each
Separate binders... \$1.25 each

WAYTE RAYMOND, INC.

630 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

SPECIAL COLLECTION OF TWENTIETH CENTURY COINS

SILVER — COPPER — NICKEL

500 Coins All Different

This collection has been prepared for the serious collector who wishes to own a fairly comprehensive collection of 20th Century coins or who desires a real back-ground with which to begin a complete collection.

Each coin is attributed according to COINS OF THE WORLD, the Standard Catalogue of 20th Century Issues. While most of the coins are in bright mint condition, some of the earlier and rarer pieces are very fine or extremely fine. Some of the coins are in proof condition. Naturally such a collection as this is priced considerably below catalogue value. It includes many pieces that retail for several dollars each and many complete sets of various rulers or countries. About 100 countries are represented.

The Collection of 500 Coins

\$225.00

Now On Sale

New 1939 Edition of
**THE STANDARD CATALOGUE OF
UNITED STATES COINS
AND CURRENCY**

From 1652 to Present Day

Early American Coins, United States Gold, Silver and Copper Coins, Private Gold Coins, Commemorative Issues, Merchants Tokens, Hard Times Tokens, Encased Postage Stamps, Civil War Tokens, Colonial and Continental Currency, United States Notes and Fractional Currency, Confederate and Southern State Notes.

Giving the average valuation among collectors and dealers. With nearly one thousand illustrations.

Compiled and Published by
WAYTE RAYMOND, Inc.

Large octavo, cloth. Bound uniform with "Coins of the World." Price \$2.50. Postage extra. Shipping weight 2 lbs.

Order from your nearest dealer or direct from the publishers.

THE MOST IMPORTANT NUMISMATIC
PUBLICATION OF MODERN TIMES

No Coin Collector's Library is Complete Without a Copy of

COINS OF THE WORLD

The Standard Catalogue of
Twentieth Century Issues

One of the best advertised and best selling coin books ever published. Though off the press only a few months it has gained a world wide reputation. Because of its universal appeal it is being enthusiastically received by collectors of all countries. It is more than just an illustrated list of coins. It is a compilation of numismatic knowledge gathered over a long period by outstanding authorities. Over thirty of the leading numismatists in various parts of the world have contributed to it. Included are hundreds of coins which have never been recorded or illustrated before. Over 3,200 different coins are described and many thousands of dates and mint marks are listed. The principal types, numbering about 1,200 have been illustrated in half-tone. Each coin is priced.

The contents are arranged in a scientific manner yet the youngest collector can readily understand it. As it was intended, this book opens a new field to collectors, and most important to the coin dealers, the majority of the coins it lists are obtainable today.

Large Octavo, full cloth, 232 pages

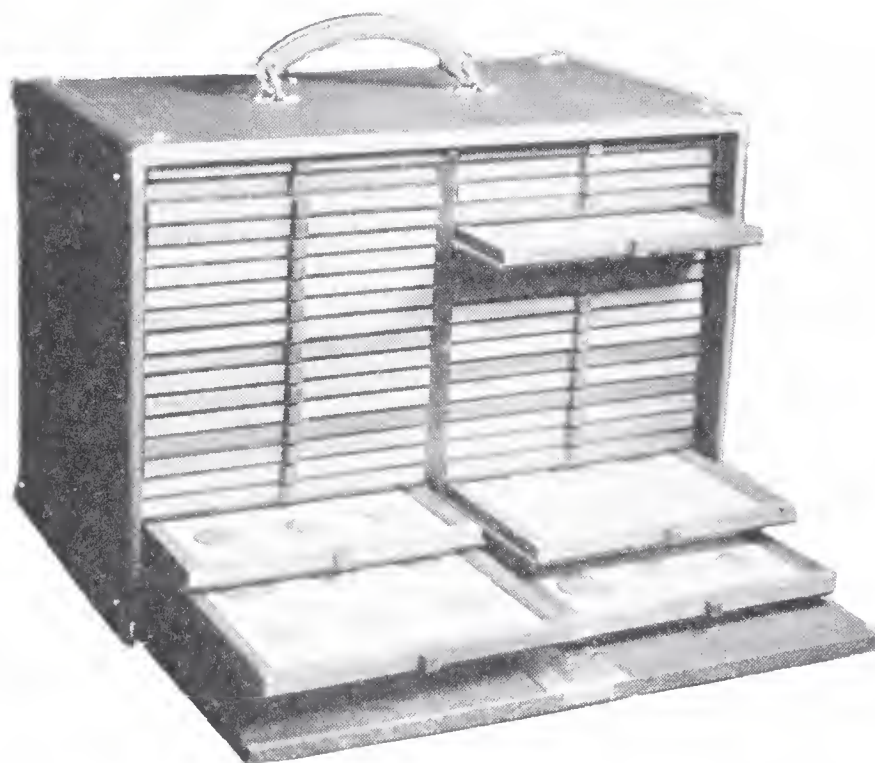
Bound uniform with United States Coins and Currency

PRICE \$3.00

Forwarding Extra

Shipping weight 2 pounds

Why Not Enjoy Your Coin Collection!



THE EASY DISPLAY COIN CABINET

COMPACT—ATTRACTIVE—WELL MADE
FORTY TRAYS

Will hold approximately 500 coins

The cabinet that every coin collector has wanted. Designed by a coin collector and built by one of the oldest coin cabinet manufacturers in the United States. The trays, measuring 6 by 7½ inches inside are designed to hold nine of the large Easy Display Blocks or eighteen of the smaller size. If it is necessary or desirable two layers of blocks can be placed in each tray thus doubling the Cabinet's capacity. Finest material and workmanship throughout. Every joint is reinforced. Strong steel lock with two keys. Can be carried anywhere. Weight 21 pounds. Outside measurements: 12 inches high, 10 inches wide and 15 inches long. Finished in the finest quality brown leatherette. The Easy Display Blocks are not included with Cabinet.

PRICE \$25.00

Forwarding Charges Extra

The 1939 Edition

THE STANDARD PRICE LIST OF UNITED STATES COINS

The largest selling coin publication in the
world. Its blue cover is familiar to all.



Listing and illustrating the more easily obtainable early American coins, all types of United States silver and copper coins and giving the price at which most of them may be purchased. To which has been added a complete illustrated list of all gold and silver commemorative coins. With many illustrations and a great number of price revisions. A splendid guide for the amateur collector.

Size 6 x 9. Paper Cover

PRICE 25 CENTS.

NATIONAL COIN ALBUMS

SMALL SIZE

Specially designed pages, all stamped with dates under each opening, the binders appropriately lettered on front cover and back. Size of pages 5½ x 8 inches.

No. 1.	Commemorative Half Dollars. 10 pages, 2 binders	\$8.00
No. 2.	Small Cents 1856-1938. 5 pages and binder	4.00
No. 3.	U. S. Half Dimes and Silver 3 Cents. 5 pages and binder	4.00
No. 4.	U. S. Nickel Coins 1865-1912. 5 pages and binder	4.00
No. 5.	Nickel 5 Cents 1913-1938. 4 pages and binder	3.50
No. 6.	Large U. S. Cents 1793-1857. 10 pages and 2 binders	8.00
No. 7.	U. S. Half Cents 1793-1857. 5 pages and binder	4.00
No. 8.	Types of Commemorative Half Dollars. 5 pages and binder	4.00

Forwarding charges extra on all Albums.

Usual shipping weight 2 lbs. or 3 lbs. for No. 1 and 6.

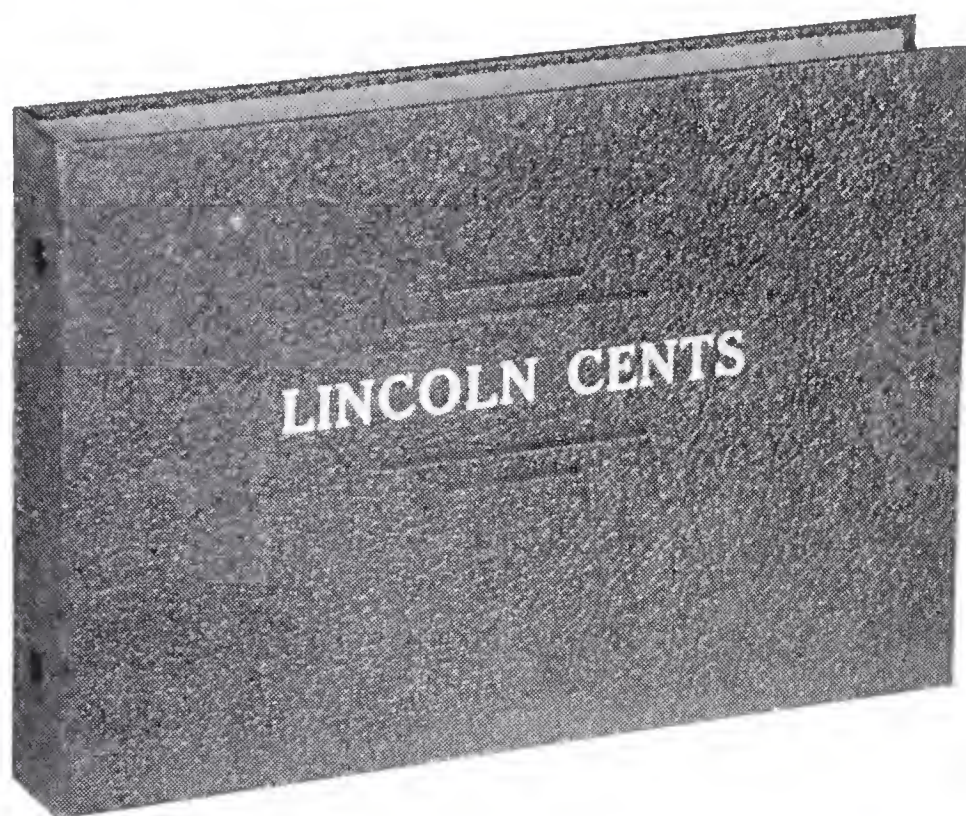
Order from your own dealer or from the publishers

WAYTE RAYMOND, Inc.

630 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

Ready for Distribution



THE NATIONAL COIN ALBUM FOR LINCOLN CENTS

All Dates and Mint Marks—1909 to 1938
84 Openings

This album has been produced especially for the young collector, but we are certain it will become popular with the advanced collector as well. The only essential difference is that only one side of the coin is exposed. The compartments have been made as airtight as is possible so as to prevent rapid discoloration of mint red coins. Each opening is appropriately printed to indicate the date and mint mark. The binder is covered with light green imitation leather and stamped in gold.

Album Complete—Price One Dollar

Forwarding Charges Extra—Shipping Weight 1 lb.

Order from your dealer or direct from Publishers

Bound Volume Number IV
of the
Coin Collector's Journal
Now Obtainable

Bound in the finest blue library buckram this volume will make a handsome addition to your library. It contains numerous complete articles as well as important articles in serial form. No other numismatic magazine has such an imposing list of contributors as has the JOURNAL, and each article is the result of painstaking research on part of the writers and editors.

This volume contains 296 pages and illustrates over 500 coins, tokens and medals. Such information is not obtainable elsewhere.

Volume IV Post Free

\$2.00

SPECIAL COLLECTION OF TWENTIETH CENTURY COINS

50 COINS OF 50 DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

Silver — Copper — Nickel

Mostly in bright mint condition

We offer this collection as a special inducement to collectors interested in modern coins of the world. Each coin is attributed in a separate envelope. Many of them are scarce and no longer obtainable from the original source.

If you were to travel to each of these countries to buy the coins individually your total expenses under ordinary circumstances would be over \$10,000. Or if you were to write 50 correspondents it would cost you at least \$10 for postage and about \$25 in labor. And that does not include the trouble you cause your 50 correspondents, nor the cost of the coins themselves.

Though you may be a specialist in a particular series of coins, owning this little collection will add untold pleasure to your collecting. Your friends may not be interested in your collection of die-breaks or dates, but show them 50 coins of 50 different countries and immediately you have captured their interest.

Our world-wide connections enable us to offer this collection at an amazingly low cost. Like all of our coins, these will be sent on approval to collectors who have established credit with us.

The Collection of 50 Coins From
50 Different Countries

Post Free \$5.00

Just Off The Press

The 1939

DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST

OF

COIN PUBLICATIONS

COIN ALBUMS — COIN CARDS

and Other Accessories

No collector should be without this list of standard coin-collecting accessories. It describes all the pages and binders for the National Coin Albums, both large and small size; Paper Money Albums, the Easy Display System, the Easy Display Coin Cabinet, and all our publications.

The use of these accessories will bring added pleasure to your collecting. All are proven products and most have been consistent sellers for over a long period of time.

Ask your nearest dealer for a copy or write direct to the publishers.

WAYTE RAYMOND, INC.

630 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

Other Publications of Wayte Raymond, Inc.

The Gold Coins of North and South America, including Central America and the West Indies. By Wayte Raymond. Small quarto, cloth, 400 illustrations. New York, 1937. \$3.50

Spanish-American Gold Coins. By Wayte Raymond. A detailed list of the gold coins struck by the Spanish kings in America at the mints of Mexico, Guadalajara, Lima, Potosi, Bogota, Popayan, Guatemala and Santiago with illustrations of all the types. 8vo. library buckram. New York, 1936. \$2.00

Royal Greek Portrait Coins. By Edward T. Newell. Being an illustrated treatise on the portrait coins of the various kingdoms, and containing historical references to their coinages, mints, and rulers. Large octavo, cloth. Profusely illustrated. New York, 1937. \$2.50

Coins and Tokens of Canada, With an Indication of Their Retail Values. By Wayte Raymond. 8vo. stiff paper cover, fully illustrated. New York, 1937. \$.50

Guide and Price List to Ancient Coins, Greek, Roman and Byzantine. 8vo. paper cover. 250 illustrations. \$.25

Early New York City and State Merchants Tokens 1789-1850. By Wayte Raymond. 8vo. stiff paper cover, all tokens illustrated. New York, 1936. \$.50

The Coinage of Ethiopia. By Howland Wood. Illustrated. 8vo. stiff paper cover. New York, 1937. \$.50

Numismatic Mythology. By Jean B. Cammann. An interesting series of essays on the mythological aspects of ancient Greek coins. 8vo. cloth, profusely illustrated. New York, 1936. \$1.50

PUBLIC AUCTION

and

Mail Bid Sales of Coins

Situated in the greatest commercial city in the world and in touch with collectors and dealers in all countries, we are in a position to render superior auction service either to dealers or collectors who have collections, surplus stock or valuable duplicates for sale. Our terms are reasonable and we hold frequent sales at all seasons of the year.

WAYTE RAYMOND, INC.

630 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK